in a State arc made by the State Governments and as such information on district-wise details is not available with the Central Governmeat.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) *Does* not arise.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

	Central Share Allocated			Total Expenditure		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Centrally Sponsored						
IRDP	11.33	10.66	10.05	23.41	23.08	22.04
JRY	64.73	64.73	63.13	75.13	100.39	83.28
NRY	3.79	2.91	1.98	Year-wise figures are not available		
Central Sector						
SEEUY*	No State-wise allocation is made.			3.45	1.64	0.60

STotal expenditure is out of Central and State allocations

* Amount of loan (inclusive of Central Subaidv of 25 per cent of the loan) by banks to beneficiaries in Gujarat. sanctioned

PER CAPITA INCOME *AND* EXPENDITURE IN GUJARAT

2460. SHRI CHAMANBHAl HARIBHAI SHUKLA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per capita income and expenditure in State of Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) whether the per capita iincome and expenditure in Gujarat is less than the National average; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to increase the per capita income and ex penditure of Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLBMENTATTON (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Per capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices for the latest three years 1989-90 to 1991-92 for which information is available along with corresponding ail-Jiidia per capita Net National product are given in Column 2 and 3 of the statement attached, *(see* below) Per capita household consumption expenditure in the State of Gujarat along with national average separately for rural and urban areas for three years 1988-89 to 1990-91 i,s a!.M) given in columns 4 to 7.

(b) The State of Gujarat had per capita Net State Domestic Product higher than Al! India per capita Net National Product consistently during all the three *years,.*

As for per capita consumption expenditure rural household;? in Gujarat had lower per capita consimiption expenditure during the years 1988-89 and 1990-'91. *But* during 1989-90, they had higher per capita consumption expenditure compared to All India. Urban Households of Gujarat had per capita consumption expenditure higher than All India during the same period except in 1990-91.

Statement

Ftr Capita Nit State Domestic Product at current prices and Monthly per capita consumption expenditure

(In Rupees)

Year	Per capita Net State Domestic Product of Gujarat	Per capita All-India Net National Product	Per Capita Consumption expenditure			
			Gujarat		All India	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1988-89			171.55	268.84	175.10	266.85
1989-90	5210	4313	196.07	327.33	189.46	298.00
1990-91	5850	4934	195.84	288.94	202.12	326.75
1991-92	6425	5529				

Souuce : Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Gujarat. National Sample Survey Organisation.

(c) The Government of Gujarat has been implementi!ns plans for raising consumption expenditure and income of the people. These plans include investment for development of agriculture, industry, infra-Structure, irrigation, rural development, education, health etc. Besides, programmes to generate employment and income to the poor are also under implementation.

REPORT OF THE EXPERT GROUP REGARDING COUNTRY'S POPULATION

2461. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased te state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest report of the expert group constituted by Government, the percent age of country's population below the poverty line is much higher than the earlier estimation;

(b) what are the details thereof stathig the names of the states which have been ranked as the poorest both in urban and rural areas; and

(c) what is the manner in which Govermnetit proposes to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) As per the earlier estimates, the percentage of people living below poverty line in 1987-88, the latest year for whith poverty estimates are available was i29.9 per cent. The Expert Group, on the basis of an alternative methodology, has estimated the percentage of people below poverty line in 1987-88 as 39.34 per cent. As per both the estimates. Orissa and Bihar have been ranked as the poorest states in respect of both urban and mral poverty in 1987-88.

(c) A number of programmes are being implemented in order to improve the quality of life of the poor households. These include programmes for raising incomes and generating employment such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). In addition, Special Component Plan for Stheduled Castes (SCP) and Tribal SubwPlan (TSP) are being implemented which aim' at providing a package of benefits for SC and ST so as to enable them to meet their specific needs, raise their ibcome and levels of living.